

WARNING FROM A GYPSY HUT

Princess de Chimay's Advice to Steer Clear of Modern Society.

HOLDS UP HER OWN FATE AS AN EXAMPLE

Detroit Girl Sends a Message to Her Countrywomen, in Which She Explains Her Latest Strange Escapade.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Jan. 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Princess de Chimay is still living with her gypsy lover at the Hotel Rami, Buda-Pesth, Hungary. She has dictated to the World correspondent the following message to the women of America.

To My Countrywomen: It is hardly necessary to say that I do not dictate this letter with the intention of influencing the opinion of my countrywomen. I have shown by my actions that it is commonly called public opinion that has no influence on me, and that, therefore, a regard for it could not in the least influence my doings. I leave to the world the right to condemn or excuse me. I know, too, who and what the people are, and in which I had the misfortune to live can never cease praising the judgment of my countrywomen. No consequence to me.

Princess de Chimay. I have done, I did because I felt that I had to do it. I hate hypocrisy and I wanted to have done with them. I am a free woman in which modern society lives. I have been a man, would have been a second husband, a second wife, a second respect.

I want to impress on my countrywomen—especially on those of them who, like me, are spoiled children of fortune, that they should be true to themselves, and never to give up the highest ideals of life for the sake of a momentary pleasure. There are, I think, only a few American women who could feel themselves especially continental society. The exceptions, but few, very few, only.

I know that even the most counsels have but a very slight effect, yet I wish that my sister, my sister, would take my fate as a lesson.

Princess de Chimay. The princess de Chimay, who has stepped in the same boat a week. He has lunched and dined with her almost daily, and has visited with her the gypsy hut in which dwell the kindreds of her lover. She sat for a photograph, and persuaded her new gypsy friends to pose for the camera.

Besides dictating the above address the princess has written to the World correspondent several autographs, in which she could not accept an invitation to meet Milan, formerly king of Serbia, and a company of Hungarian magistrates at the Hotel Rami.

The World's correspondent in Buda-Pesth is an American, but was educated wholly in France and Germany. He knew the princess in her earlier days.

BALLARD SMITH. DISCOURAGING TO THE DEISTS. Some Extracts from Emperor William's Recent Address to the Reichstag.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times reports that the following is contained in the preamble by Emperor William to a cabinet order:

"It is my will that those between officers should be supported, protected and honored. Their occasion is often trifling and amenable to friendly compromise without prejudice to professional honor.

Some extracts from Emperor William's recent address to the Reichstag. LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times reports that the following is contained in the preamble by Emperor William to a cabinet order:

"It is my will that those between officers should be supported, protected and honored. Their occasion is often trifling and amenable to friendly compromise without prejudice to professional honor.

Some extracts from Emperor William's recent address to the Reichstag. LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times reports that the following is contained in the preamble by Emperor William to a cabinet order:

"It is my will that those between officers should be supported, protected and honored. Their occasion is often trifling and amenable to friendly compromise without prejudice to professional honor.

BAVARIAN IS GIVEN A BANQUET

Establishment Pays Another Tribute to Our Ambassador.

HOLDS UP HER OWN FATE AS AN EXAMPLE

Detroit Girl Sends a Message to Her Countrywomen, in Which She Explains Her Latest Strange Escapade.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Jan. 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Princess de Chimay is still living with her gypsy lover at the Hotel Rami, Buda-Pesth, Hungary. She has dictated to the World correspondent the following message to the women of America.

To My Countrywomen: It is hardly necessary to say that I do not dictate this letter with the intention of influencing the opinion of my countrywomen. I have shown by my actions that it is commonly called public opinion that has no influence on me, and that, therefore, a regard for it could not in the least influence my doings. I leave to the world the right to condemn or excuse me. I know, too, who and what the people are, and in which I had the misfortune to live can never cease praising the judgment of my countrywomen. No consequence to me.

Princess de Chimay. I have done, I did because I felt that I had to do it. I hate hypocrisy and I wanted to have done with them. I am a free woman in which modern society lives. I have been a man, would have been a second husband, a second wife, a second respect.

I want to impress on my countrywomen—especially on those of them who, like me, are spoiled children of fortune, that they should be true to themselves, and never to give up the highest ideals of life for the sake of a momentary pleasure. There are, I think, only a few American women who could feel themselves especially continental society. The exceptions, but few, very few, only.

I know that even the most counsels have but a very slight effect, yet I wish that my sister, my sister, would take my fate as a lesson.

Princess de Chimay. The princess de Chimay, who has stepped in the same boat a week. He has lunched and dined with her almost daily, and has visited with her the gypsy hut in which dwell the kindreds of her lover. She sat for a photograph, and persuaded her new gypsy friends to pose for the camera.

Besides dictating the above address the princess has written to the World correspondent several autographs, in which she could not accept an invitation to meet Milan, formerly king of Serbia, and a company of Hungarian magistrates at the Hotel Rami.

The World's correspondent in Buda-Pesth is an American, but was educated wholly in France and Germany. He knew the princess in her earlier days.

BALLARD SMITH. DISCOURAGING TO THE DEISTS. Some Extracts from Emperor William's Recent Address to the Reichstag.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times reports that the following is contained in the preamble by Emperor William to a cabinet order:

"It is my will that those between officers should be supported, protected and honored. Their occasion is often trifling and amenable to friendly compromise without prejudice to professional honor.

Some extracts from Emperor William's recent address to the Reichstag. LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times reports that the following is contained in the preamble by Emperor William to a cabinet order:

"It is my will that those between officers should be supported, protected and honored. Their occasion is often trifling and amenable to friendly compromise without prejudice to professional honor.

Some extracts from Emperor William's recent address to the Reichstag. LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times reports that the following is contained in the preamble by Emperor William to a cabinet order:

"It is my will that those between officers should be supported, protected and honored. Their occasion is often trifling and amenable to friendly compromise without prejudice to professional honor.

SAYS NO REFORM IS NEEDED

General Weyler Urges that Military Action Be Left Unhindered.

HOLDS UP HER OWN FATE AS AN EXAMPLE

Detroit Girl Sends a Message to Her Countrywomen, in Which She Explains Her Latest Strange Escapade.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, Jan. 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Weyler declares that the Cubans are unchanged. "I believe," he says, "that military action ought to be unhindered until the end. Therefore, I am much pleased with the political force declared by the Cuban parties. I do not believe any reform is necessary now. If the government consults me, I will say so. But should the government wish to carry out the contemplated reforms, I will obey orders, as my desire always is to make everything easier for the government, which appointed me without my asking. I am willing to retire whenever the government wishes. If this should happen in the spring, after the close of the present campaign, I would not have the slightest objection to withdrawing."

General Weyler explains that his plan of campaign means the complete pacification of Pinar del Rio and Havana provinces before the end of January, then operations to clear Santa Clara and Matanzas provinces before the rainy season in May, leaving the eastern provinces for another winter's campaign.

The captain general is much displeased by the attacks of the Madrid press upon the commissariat and the hospital service in Cuba. He insists that he took energetic steps to repress all abuses brought to his notice.

The Madrid press is not satisfied with either his explanations or his military forecasts, and calls upon the government to convene the Cortes promptly and let the country hear all sides of the question. But the government is not going to convene the Cortes until spring, when new measures will have to be voted upon.

People who know say the government will leave nothing undone to avert a crisis before the end of February that peace has been restored in Havana, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio provinces, and to proclaim administrative reforms, which will be publicly low for the present government is disposed to concede some rule later on, with the general consent of the Cortes.

The government's great wish is to be in a position to do this in order that the Cubans and the people of the United States may be satisfied with the whole. The Kinley takes office as president in March.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON. WEYLER ISSUES ANOTHER EDICT. Owners of Estates and Owners of Live Stock Must Be Registered.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Under date of today Captain General Weyler has issued another edict, giving orders that within a period of eight days all owners of estates, managers and tenants, in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas, must register their names with the authorities. The edict also orders that all owners of live stock must present documents to the troops which they pass on the way. Those who do not comply with the above requirements, must concentrate in the towns of the province, and there await the troops which will pass through the farms and will conduct to the towns those who are presenting the above required certificates, and they will be proceeded against according to instructions received. Foreigners engaged in cultivation or pursuing any industry under the conditions of the United States government, as well as show the number of employes under their control, and must guarantee all information as to their origin and must submit documents under the same terms as natives.

An owner of live stock must present documents proving his ownership and the location of the live stock, and must be accompanied with the mayor of the nearest fortified town and present a police passport and document proving their ownership and the payment of their last taxes. They must show the number of hands employed, and must submit documents to prove each. These papers being found in all orders, they will be allowed to return upon showing the above certificates, and they will be proceeded against according to instructions received. Foreigners engaged in cultivation or pursuing any industry under the conditions of the United States government, as well as show the number of employes under their control, and must guarantee all information as to their origin and must submit documents under the same terms as natives.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—The Epoca publishes a formal denial that the government has any intention of convening the Cortes in the spring. The captain general of Cuba, General Weyler, is reported to have said that he would support her. This occurred at noon. Within an hour the property had changed hands.

REPORTS OF PIRACY PENDING. Government Proposes to Get After Pirates. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 6.—It is likely that J. M. Barrs, attorney for the owners of the Three Friends, the Cuban filibuster, Carl W. Lewis, commander, John Dunn, engineer, Captain John O'Brien, the veteran filibuster, and J. A. Huan and Henry P. Filibuster, the Cuban filibuster here, will be prosecuted for piracy. Such a prosecution is foreshadowed in a label which was issued today against the Three Friends by United States District Attorney Frank Clark. The label is based on the expedition which the Three Friends took from Florida on December 18, and which failed to land, the filibuster marooned on No Name key near Key West. While trying to land the expedition it is said that the Three Friends fired two shots at the United States cutter against pursuing Spanish gunboats. It is charged that the men named mounted the guns and provided the ammunition for the purpose of making war on the king of Spain. The vessel is referred to as a "armed cruiser" fitted out by the men named for the purpose of making war on the king of Spain. The present label also differs from previous ones in that the violation of no particular section of the United States revised statutes is specified. Attorney General Olney's instructions and assert that its terms foreshadow the prosecution of the men named on charges of piracy. That the government will push the case is evident from the fact that five newspaper correspondents who have written much about the Three Friends have been subpoenaed to appear before the United States grand jury to tell what they know about the vessel's last trip.

MONEY COMES AWAY FROM CUBA. Says He Was There to Arrange for Future Investments. (Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Jan. 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Senator-elect Money left today for Washington by Tampa. The Lucha published a complimentary article concerning him, devoid of the satire of the previous articles about him.

The purpose of his visit was not illegal. He is interested in ascertaining the prospects of future investments of American capital. He told the World correspondent that after peace is declared in Cuba, he will find a rich field in Cuba and will flow in.

He became an object of suspicion to the government because he was seen in company with certain people who are regarded as sympathizers with the rebellion. On account of his high official position at home this attracted attention. He had a long conference with Rafael Monro, the leader of the home rule party and the best informed public man in Cuba. It is very easy to develop a sensation in Havana.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

CABLE TO BE ENTIRELY BRITISH.

Canadians Would Not Consent to Its Touching Foreign Soil.

HOLDS UP HER OWN FATE AS AN EXAMPLE

Detroit Girl Sends a Message to Her Countrywomen, in Which She Explains Her Latest Strange Escapade.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A copyrighted cablegram from London to the Evening Post says: The drafts of the Pacific Cable commission, on behalf of the British, Australian and Canadian governments, have been completed after a careful investigation. The result, which is kept strictly secret for the present, is awaited with keen interest as the first tangible proof of Mr. Olney's chamberlain's policy of establishing British supremacy in the Pacific and supplying the empire with trunk lines of insurance free from possible foreign interference. It is understood that the report favors laying a cable at the earliest possible moment between Vancouver and Australia, either by way of England, Canada, certain Australian colonies and New Zealand. It must touch none but British territory, leaving Hawaii to be tapped by a branch line. The Canadian government made Canadian policy absolutely conditional upon the absence of foreign stations which would destroy the strategic value of insurance free from possible foreign interference. The Canadian delegates strongly favored the construction and operation of the cable as a joint government enterprise by the British, Canadian and Australian colonies of the coast. English official opinion, supported by some of the Australian colonies, favored the British government monopoly, favoring a subsidy to an independent company, which course will be adopted, probably.

The project now awaits the approval of the imperial and colonial cabinets and the passage of the bill by the British parliament. The only difficulty expected is in Australia, where intercolonial rivalries are certain to create opposition.

EXCITEMENT TOO MUCH FOR HIM. Once Famous Music Teacher Dies of Heart Trouble. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Achilles Ernan, an aged musician who numbered among his pupils years ago Minnie Hauk and Emma Thureby, is dead as the result of an attempt at murder and suicide. The latter was received from the wife of one of the sailors on the ship Competitor, now imprisoned at the city jail.

During the day the senate passed house bills, amending the laws relating to timber culture and authorizing brevels to active or retired officers of the United States navy. The joint resolution requesting the British government to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick was indefinitely postponed. The bill for granting estates to the heirs of the original government price fixed on the lands was debated. Mr. Pettigrew of Montana was the chief speaker in its favor, but a final vote was not reached.

Senator Cullom, republican of Illinois, reported yesterday a resolution calling for foreign relations the bill to grant \$1,500,000 to Madagascar, pending an inquiry into the conduct of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

CALL PLEADS CUBA'S CAUSE

Florida Senator Speaks in Behalf of the Struggling Patriots.

HOLDS UP HER OWN FATE AS AN EXAMPLE

Detroit Girl Sends a Message to Her Countrywomen, in Which She Explains Her Latest Strange Escapade.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The speech of Senator Call of Florida on Cuba today served as the medium for making public a letter, giving a graphic description of the Cuban fortress at Havana, and the surroundings of the American citizens imprisoned there. The circumstances surrounding the letter attracted marked interest to it, as Mr. Call said it came from a republican of high standing in the United States, who would shortly occupy a place in the legislative branch of the government. The letter dealt with the immediate present, and described a visit made by the writer and General Lee to Cabanas fortress only seven days ago, viz., on the morning of December 30. It told of the pitiful condition of the prisoners, some of them Americans, including Julio Sanguilly, and a young man who was the companion of Charles Govin, the American newspaper correspondent, and the recital of the sufferings of the prisoners was given in full.

The writer also gave the particulars of an arrest. He said that while at General Lee's residence in Havana (December 28), he saw a son of Dr. Betancourt, an American citizen, who had been practicing dentistry at Havana, for the last year. The doctor, an American, had been arrested by his father had mysteriously disappeared on Saturday night. He was traced to the Spanish city of Madrid, where he was allowed to go to a Spanish official, who, on paying 50 cents to a Spanish official, was allowed to go to the city, and later on, paying \$1.50 to the official, was allowed to send a note to his father. Mr. Call referred to the letter received from the wife of one of the sailors on the ship Competitor, now imprisoned at the city jail.

During the day the senate passed house bills, amending the laws relating to timber culture and authorizing brevels to active or retired officers of the United States navy. The joint resolution requesting the British government to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick was indefinitely postponed. The bill for granting estates to the heirs of the original government price fixed on the lands was debated. Mr. Pettigrew of Montana was the chief speaker in its favor, but a final vote was not reached.

Senator Cullom, republican of Illinois, reported yesterday a resolution calling for foreign relations the bill to grant \$1,500,000 to Madagascar, pending an inquiry into the conduct of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue a statement as to the action of the president, or senate, or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power.

OVER THE TWO NEW JUDGES

Fight in the Legislature Will Begin at Today's Joint Session.

HOLDS UP HER OWN FATE AS AN EXAMPLE

Detroit Girl Sends a Message to Her Countrywomen, in Which She Explains Her Latest Strange Escapade.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LINCOLN, Jan. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The legislature came into competition with a free silver convention today and suffered in consequence. The popular members of the house assembled at 10 o'clock, but were impatient to get away to the opera house, where a local statesman with a national reputation had been advertised to say a few words on the silver question. As soon as the necessary preliminary work could be accomplished the house vacated the hall. The senate remained in session only long enough to enjoy the new chaplain's first invocation. Little will be done tomorrow in the way of legislative work, as the day will be taken up with the proceedings of the joint convention in canvassing the vote cast at the recent election, and with the ceremonies incident to the induction of the new state officials into their respective places.

The joint convention is expected to produce something of interest, for it is anticipated that the first move of the legislature to elect two additional judges on the supreme bench will be made. The attitude to be taken by the populist leaders is in doubt, but it is expected that they will insist that nothing of a sensational nature will be attempted. Governor Holcomb will discuss the matter at 4 o'clock. The state message tomorrow. He will treat the subject from a judicial standpoint, and will make several references to decisions of the Nebraska supreme court, which have a direct bearing on the point in controversy. The constitutional amendment providing for additional judges of the supreme court received 18,575 votes. According to the official returns there were 230,735 votes cast.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION. The constitutional provision governing the adoption of amendments is brief—"if a majority of the electors voting at such election shall have approved of the amendment, it shall become a part of this constitution." The words are simple enough, but they are susceptible of many interpretations. The Nebraska supreme court has decided that the words are subject to qualification. In 1882 the legislature submitted an amendment to the constitution, which was approved by a majority of the electors voting at such election. The proposed amendment received 15,559 affirmative votes. When the legislature convened in joint convention and proceeded to canvass the votes, in transmitting the official abstracts to the speaker of the house, the secretary of state simply said: "I have the honor to hand you herewith the original abstracts of votes by counties, as cast at the general election of November 4, 1884, for officers of the executive department, members of congress, district attorneys, and the vote for and against the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the legislative and executive articles respectively. The joint convention on the 10th day of December, 1884, canvassed the votes and declared the result. In making the declaration Allen W. Field, speaker of the house, said: "The constitutional amendment providing for additional judges on the supreme bench was not carried by a majority as provided by the constitution of the state." The official declaration of the speaker was challenged. A test case was arranged and Thomas H. Stevenson of Olney county made an appeal to the supreme court. He requested that time auditor or public accounts, for a warrant for \$5, or for one day's pay in excess of the amount allowed him for forty days services rendered as auditor of public accounts. The case was argued by Mr. Field and Mr. Stevenson. The supreme court decided in favor of the auditor. Justice Maxwell wrote the opinion and Justice Reese assented. Chief Justice Cobb prepared a dissenting opinion.

JUDGE MAXWELL'S OPINION. The opinion written by Justice Maxwell was lengthy and contained an exhaustive examination of all the authorities on the subject. The following paragraph contains the gist of the decision:

"It is an amendment to the constitution which will be adopted 'if a majority of the electors voting at such election shall have approved of the amendment.' A majority of all those voting at the election must vote in favor of the proposition. The convention that framed the constitution was not a body of electors, and its action was not binding on the people. A majority of the electors voting at such election must be secured in order to amend the constitution. The amendment providing for additional judges on the supreme bench was not carried by a majority as provided by the constitution of the state." The official declaration of the speaker was challenged. A test case was arranged and Thomas H. Stevenson of Olney county made an appeal to the supreme court. He requested that time auditor or public accounts, for a warrant for \$5, or for one day's pay in excess of the amount allowed him for forty days services rendered as auditor of public accounts. The case was argued by Mr. Field and Mr. Stevenson. The supreme court decided in favor of the auditor. Justice Maxwell wrote the opinion and Justice Reese assented. Chief Justice Cobb prepared a dissenting opinion.

Mr. Terry, democrat of Arkansas, showed a disposition to contest the point as to whether the resolution involved a question of privilege, but he was informed that it related to the civil service bill, and was dismissed with seeming alacrity.

The resolution calls for information as to the number of employes in each department and the several departments, and the names of those who have been appointed since March 4, 1893, the number appointed under the civil service rules and the number appointed under the old rules, who are now covered by the extension of the civil service rules.

LOUD BILL DEBATED. The general debate on the Loud bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter was resumed. Mr. Wagner, republican of Pennsylvania, Tracy, republican of Missouri, and Binham, republican of Missouri, made brief speeches against the bill, the latter calling attention to the vast sums expended by the government for the general welfare, and the thousands of men who were carried free under franchises for the information of the people, the millions of acres and dollars expended for the development of commerce, the vast sums expended for the national World's fair and other exhibitions for the enlightenment of the people. Cheap labor was being secured, a part and a necessary part of the government's general scheme for the education of the people.

Mr. Loud closed the general debate in advocacy of this measure. He replied to many of the arguments advanced against the bill and closed with an earnest appeal for its passage. The bill was then read for amendment. Mr. Tracy, republican of Missouri, offered an amendment, the purpose of which was to permit the transmission as second-class matter of serial publications and books when sent as part of a general scheme for the education of the people.

Mr. Loud closed the general debate in advocacy of this measure. He replied to many of the arguments advanced against the bill and closed with an earnest appeal for its passage. The bill was then read for amendment. Mr. Tracy, republican of Missouri, offered an amendment, the purpose of which was to permit the transmission as second-class matter of serial publications and books when sent as part of a general scheme for the education of the people.

Mr. Loud closed the general debate in advocacy of this measure. He replied to many of the arguments advanced against the bill and closed with an earnest appeal for its passage. The bill was then read for amendment. Mr. Tracy, republican of Missouri, offered an amendment, the purpose of which was to permit the transmission as second-class matter of serial publications and books when sent as part of a general scheme for the education of the people.

Mr. Loud closed the general debate in advocacy of this measure. He replied to many of the arguments advanced against the bill and closed with an earnest appeal for its passage. The bill was then read for amendment. Mr. Tracy, republican of Missouri, offered an amendment, the purpose of which was to permit the transmission as second-class matter of serial publications and books when sent as part of a general scheme for the education of the people.

Mr. Loud closed the general debate in advocacy of this measure. He replied to many of the arguments advanced against the bill and closed with an earnest appeal for its passage. The bill was then read for amendment. Mr. Tracy, republican of Missouri, offered an amendment, the purpose of which was to permit the transmission as second-class matter of serial publications and books when sent as part of a general scheme for the education of the people.

Mr. Loud closed the general debate in advocacy of this measure. He replied to many of the arguments advanced against the bill and closed with an earnest appeal for its passage. The bill was then read for amendment. Mr. Tracy, republican of Missouri, offered an amendment, the purpose of which was to permit the transmission as second-class matter of serial publications and books when sent as part of a general scheme for the education of the people.

Mr. Loud closed the general debate in advocacy of this measure. He replied to many of the arguments advanced against the bill and closed with an earnest appeal for its passage. The bill was then read for amendment. Mr. Tracy, republican of Missouri, offered an amendment, the purpose of which was to permit the transmission as second-class matter of serial publications and books when sent as part of a general scheme for the education of the people.

QUESTIONS OF THEIR SEATING IS OPEN

Adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution Providing for Additional Judges, Not a Certainty.

HOLDS UP HER OWN FATE AS AN EXAMPLE

Detroit Girl Sends a Message to Her Countrywomen, in Which She Explains Her Latest Strange Escapade.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LINCOLN, Jan. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The legislature came into competition with a free silver convention today and suffered in consequence. The popular members of the house assembled at 10 o'clock, but were impatient to get away to the opera house, where a local statesman with a national reputation had been advertised to say a few words on the silver question. As soon as the necessary preliminary work could be accomplished the house vacated the hall. The senate remained in session only long enough to enjoy the new chaplain's first invocation. Little will be done tomorrow in the way of legislative work, as the day will be taken up with the proceedings of the joint convention in canvassing the vote cast at the recent election, and with the ceremonies incident to the induction of the new state officials into their respective places.

The joint convention is expected to produce something of interest, for it is anticipated that the first move of the legislature to elect two additional judges on the supreme bench will be made. The attitude to be taken by the populist leaders is in doubt, but it is expected that they will insist that nothing of a sensational nature will be attempted. Governor Holcomb will discuss the matter at 4 o'clock. The state message tomorrow. He will treat the subject from a judicial standpoint, and will make several references to decisions of the Nebraska supreme court, which have a direct bearing on the point in controversy. The constitutional amendment providing for additional judges of the supreme court received 18,575 votes. According to the official returns there were 230,735 votes cast.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION. The constitutional provision governing the adoption of amendments is brief—"if a majority of the electors voting at such election shall have approved of the amendment, it shall become a part of this constitution." The words are simple enough, but they are susceptible of many interpretations. The Nebraska supreme court has decided that the words are subject to qualification. In 1882 the legislature submitted an amendment to the constitution, which was approved by a majority of the electors voting at such election. The proposed amendment received 15,559 affirmative votes. When the legislature convened in joint convention and proceeded to canvass the votes, in transmitting the official abstracts to the speaker of the house, the secretary of state simply said: "I have the honor to hand you herewith the original abstracts of votes by counties, as cast at the general election of November 4, 1884, for officers of the executive department, members of congress, district attorneys, and the vote for and against the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the legislative and executive articles respectively. The joint convention on the 10th day of December, 1884, canvassed the votes and declared the result. In making the declaration Allen W. Field, speaker of the house, said: "The constitutional amendment providing for additional judges on the supreme bench was not carried by a majority as provided by the constitution of the state." The official declaration of the speaker was challenged. A test case was arranged and Thomas H. Stevenson of Olney county made an appeal to the supreme court. He requested that time auditor or public accounts, for a warrant for \$5, or for one day's pay in excess of the amount allowed him for forty days services rendered as auditor of public accounts. The case was argued by Mr. Field and Mr. Stevenson. The supreme court decided in favor of the auditor. Justice Maxwell wrote the opinion and Justice Reese assented. Chief Justice Cobb prepared a dissenting opinion.

JUDGE MAXWELL'S OPINION. The opinion written by Justice Maxwell was lengthy and contained an exhaustive examination of all the authorities on the subject. The following paragraph contains the gist of the decision:

"It is an amendment to the constitution which will be adopted 'if a majority of the electors voting at such election shall have approved